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October 31, 1902

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CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants.

QUEBEC, CANADA, October 20, 1902.

Week ended October 18, 1902.—Number inspected, 363; number passed, 358; number detained, 5.

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CHINA.

Inspection of vessels at Shanghai—Shipments via Canadian ports—Mortality statistics.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, September 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this port for the week ended September 20, 1902. There were inspected during the week 3 vessels, 282 crew, 55 cabin and 96 steerage passengers; also 31 pieces of baggage and 48 pieces of freight. Shipping orders were viséed for 43,802 pieces of freight; 2 pieces were disinfected and 585 rejected. Of this latter it is claimed that a part is sent to the United States via Canadian ports, and is permitted to cross the border and to be delivered at destination, most frequently New York, unmolested. As I do not see the British consular invoices, I can not say how much of this is true.

Following is a statement of the quarantinable diseases reported in the municipality for the week ended September 21: Among non-Chinese population, cholera, 1 case; among Chinese population, cholera, 25 deaths.

Respectfully,

S. H. RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Statement of sanitary conditions and cholera situation.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, September 15, 1902.

SIR: Up to this time there have been reported since June 1, 1902, 1,175 deaths from cholera, of which 40 were among the European population. The greatest number of deaths from this disease in any one week was 181 and the smallest 23. I am told that the largest number of cases of cholera among Europeans during any previous epidemic in this city was 37, while this year there have been over 70. This information is, I think, thoroughly reliable. The cholera death rate at this place is estimated at about 65 per cent of the cases.

The population of Shanghai—that is, the territory within the boundaries of the foreign concession—is estimated at 350,000 Chinese and 7,000 foreigners. The latter live within a somewhat circumscribed area which is apparently in a very good sanitary condition; so much of the native quarter as I have seen is fairly clean.

Tuberculosis is responsible for a considerable proportion of the total number of deaths occurring here, claiming 1,097 victims out of a total of 5,292 among the Chinese and 17 out of 128 among the foreigners.

The water supply is taken from the river, the intake being below the city, and the tide is depended upon largely to diminish the amount of noxious material pumped on to the filter beds, as they are filled only when the tide is flood. Filth of all descriptions is thrown into the river and into the creeks or canals emptying into it, and this foul water is used by many of the Chinese for almost all domestic purposes, and